

Cascadia[®]

AN Lordotic-Oblique 3D Interbody System

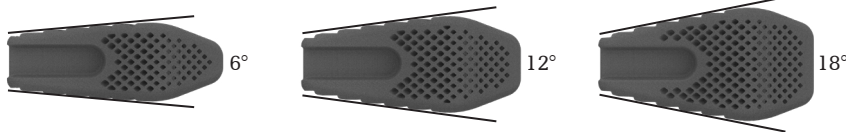


The Cascadia AN Lordotic-Oblique 3D Interbody System includes a full range of unique and anatomically designed interbodies for multiple spinal applications. This system is designed to offer a comprehensive solution for the restoration and maintenance of disc height to facilitate sagittal balance in the lumbar spine. Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology incorporates 300-500 μm longitudinal channels, which in conjunction with transverse windows, create an interconnected lattice designed to allow for bony integration.^{1,2}

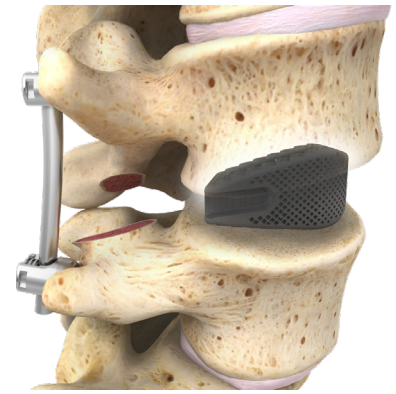
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Interbody design

10 x 28mm



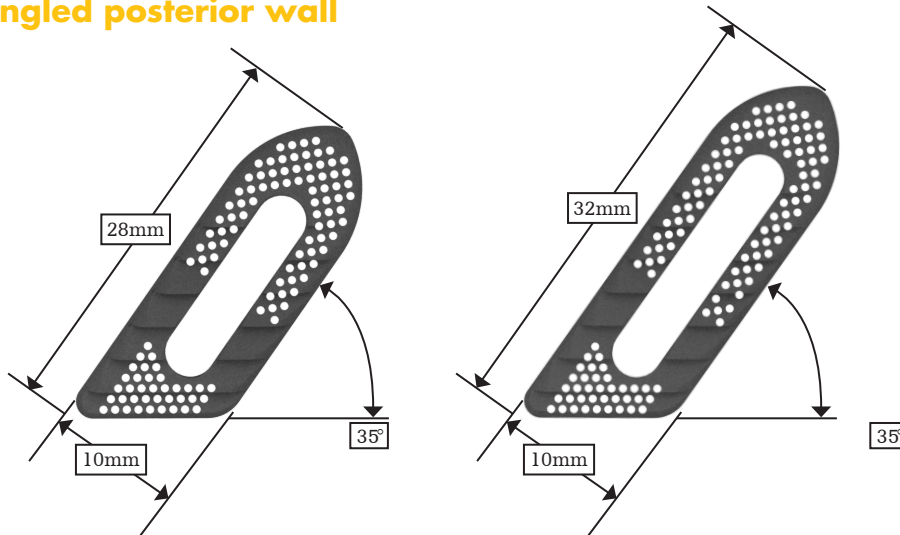
10 x 32mm



Representative image showing one-level Cascadia AN Lordotic-Oblique 3D construct

- Roughened titanium surfaces have been shown to demonstrate increased protein expression in contrast to smooth titanium surfaces^{3,4,5}
- Convex design resembles anatomic structure of endplates
- 35° angled posterior wall designed to accommodate vertebral anatomy
- 10 x 28 and 10 x 32mm footprints available in posterior heights ranging from 4–12mm and lordotic angles of 6°, 12° and 18°

Angled posterior wall



Insertor design features

Two unique Insertor options to facilitate both MI implant insertion and in-situ rotation



1. Test Report TR-1220.
2. Loh QL and Choong C. "Three-dimensional scaffolds for tissue engineering applications: Role of porosity and pore size." *Tissue Engineering Part B* 19 (2013): 485-502.
3. Karande TS, Kaufmann JM, and Agrawal CM. "Chapter 3: Functions and Requirements of Synthetic Scaffolds in Tissue Engineering." *Nanotechnology and Regenerative Engineering: The Scaffold*, Second Edition. Ed. CT Laurencin and LS Nair. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2014. Pages 63-102.
4. Bobyn JD, Pilliar RM, Cameron HU, and Weatherly GC. "The optimum pore size for the fixation of porous-surfaced metal implants by the ingrowth of bone." *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research* 150 (1980): 263-270.
5. Karageorgiou V and Kaplan D. "Porosity of 3D biomaterials scaffolds and osteogenesis." *Biomaterials* 26 (2005): 5474-5491.

Spine division

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